

rivers Zuni and Great and Little Colorado of the West. Too much praise could not be awarded to Dr. Woodhouse, for the zeal and intelligent industry he has manifested in the performance of his arduous duties as physician and naturalist to the Expedition.

When the reptiles brought from Oregon and California by Mr. Townsend, and those of the Exploring Expedition, shall have been carefully studied, much will have been done toward the attainment of a knowledge of the geographical distribution of our reptiles, to which the admirable work of Prof. Holbrook has so greatly contributed. To him we owe nearly all the knowledge we possess with certainty of North American Herpetology, having brought into order and system what was before uncertain and confused, and in clear and classical language determined their characters with precision; thus greatly facilitating the labors of all future inquirers.

ANOTA, Hallowell.

Gen. Char. Head small, covered above with polygonal plates; a row of pointed spines posteriorly; nostrils within the supraciliary ridge: supraciliary ridge but slightly developed, terminating posteriorly in a small pointed spine; chin covered with smooth granulations of unequal size; a row of pointed scales on each side; two gular folds; *no external openings for the ears*; extremities slender; upper surface of body smooth, the numerous pointed species of the ordinary Phrynosomas not existing; no fringe along the lateral margins of the abdomen; body compressed, oval, tail nearly as long as the body; femoral pores very distinct.

ANOTA M'CALLII.

Sp. Char. Margin of upper jaw denticulated posteriorly; the two posterior of the rows of spines along the margin of the under jaw small; the two anterior to these quite large; the two middle spines of the row upon the occiput much longer than the rest, and incurvated; intermediate spine very small; body light ash color above, with a narrow dorsal line of black extending from the occiput to the root of the tail; two oblong dark colored blotches upon each side of the neck; two rows on each side of the dorsal line, of dark colored subcircular spots, two in a row, the external larger than the internal; ground color of upper surface of tail and extremities same as that of the upper surface of the body; under surface of body and extremities silvery white, immaculate; twenty distinct femoral pores on each side.

Dimensions. Length of head 7 lines; greatest breadth, exclusive of spines, 8 lines; length of longest spine $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines; of the next to it $2\frac{1}{2}$; length of arm 7 lines; of fore arm 5 lines; of hand, to extremity of longest finger, 6 lines; length of thigh 7 lines; of tibia 7 lines; of foot to extremity of longest toe, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines; length of neck and body to vent 2 inches $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; length of tail 1 inch $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines; total length 4 inches 5 lines.

Habitat. Great Desert of the Colorado, between Vallecita and Camp Yuma, about 160 miles east of San Diego.

Remarks. The animal above described is a Phrynosoma, the ears of which are concealed by the integument. It was caught by Col. George A. M'Call, of the United States Army, during a recent journey through California and Oregon, and presented by him to the Academy, with two young specimens of Phrynosoma coronatum. The great length of its middle posterior spines, its contracted neck and singularly shaped body and tail, give to it a very odd appearance, differing remarkably from that of any of the known Phrynosomata.

Descriptions of New Species of Reptiles from Oregon.

By EDWARD HALLOWELL, M. D.

TROPIDONOTUS CONCINNUS.

Sp. Char. Head slightly swollen at the temples, depressed; canthus rostralis grooved; a longitudinal yellow line running along the median line of the back, including one entire row and one half of each of the adjoining rows of

scales; about sixty oblong transverse golden colored spots on each side; ground color raven black. Abdominal scuta 156; sub-caudal 78.

Description. The head is of moderate size, depressed above; the temples are somewhat swollen; the plates upon the upper part of the head, nine in number, do not differ materially from the plates of the *Tropidonoti* in general; the canthus rostralis, or that portion of the side of the head situated between the eye and the extremity of the snout, is distinctly, but not so deeply grooved as in *Psammophis*; the nostril is situated between two nasal plates, the anterior larger than the posterior; there is a small quadrilateral frenal plate; there is one ant-ocular, and three posterior oculars; a very small part of the ant-ocular plate is seen upon the surface of the head; the eye is of moderate size, projecting; there is a large temporal plate immediately behind the oculars, and posterior to it are four others; seven plates margin the upper jaw, of which the fifth and the sixth are the largest; neck contracted; body of moderate length, thicker in the middle; tail about one-fourth the length of the body. There are seventeen rows of carinated scales.

Color. Head light chesnut above, deeper in front; margin of upper jaw, for two thirds of its extent, light olive; ground color of the body and tail above and upon the sides, raven black; a yellow band, including one row and the half of each adjoining row of scales, extends from the occiput to the tail, along the middle line of the back; it is continued upon the tail, but there becomes more narrow; upon each side of the body, just above the inferior row of scales, is a row of about sixty transverse oblong golden colored spots; one and sometimes two of the intermediate scales is perfectly black; the spots themselves cover about three rows of scales. Abdominal scuta 156; sub-caudal 78.

Dimensions. Length of head 1 inch; greatest breadth 6 lines: length of body 2 ft. 3 inches length of tail 5 inches 10 lines; greatest circumference 2 inches five lines; total length 2 ft. 9 inches 10 lines.

Habitat. Oregon Territory. A specimen in the Museum of the Academy, presented by Dr. Shumard. The most beautiful of the North American serpents hitherto discovered.

HYLA SCAPULARIS.

Sp. Char. Head small; body small and slender, olive green above, with numerous irregular bluish blotches; a bluish vitta running from the eye over the shoulder; total length one and a half inches (Fr.)

Description. The head is short and small, depressed; the snout somewhat rounded; the nostrils are small and circular, looking upward and outward, about a line apart, situated immediately below the ridge running from the extremity of the snout to the anterior canthus of the eye; they are nearer the extremity of the snout than the eye; mouth quite large; the tongue is heart-shaped, quite free behind, notched upon its posterior border; there are two series of palatine teeth between the nostrils, and separated from each other by a narrow intermediate space; the eyes are round and project considerably; the tympanum is small and circular; the body is flattened, rather slender, much contracted posteriorly; extremities slender; the upper surface of the body and extremities present numerous small granulations; abdomen and under surface of extremities much granulated; the granulations upon the abdomen vary in size, and are closely in juxtaposition; chin and throat granulated.

Color. Ground color above greenish olive, presenting numerous irregular bluish blotches upon the surface; several deeper colored blotches upon the sides; a bluish vitta, about two-thirds of a line in breadth, extends from the posterior part of the eye along the sides of the neck over the shoulder, a short distance beyond which it terminates; upper surface of extremities marked with bluish spots.

Dimensions. Length of head 5 lines; greatest breadth 5 lines; length of body 1 inch; length of humerus 4 lines; of fore arm $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; of hand to extremity of longest finger 5 lines; length of thigh 7 lines; of leg 8 lines; of foot to extremity of longest toe $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines; total length 1 inch 5 lines.

Habitat. Oregon Territory. Presented to the Academy by Dr. Shumard.